DHA

# EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

# Tajikistan

## 1993-1995

UNITED NATIONS
Department of Humanitarian Affairs

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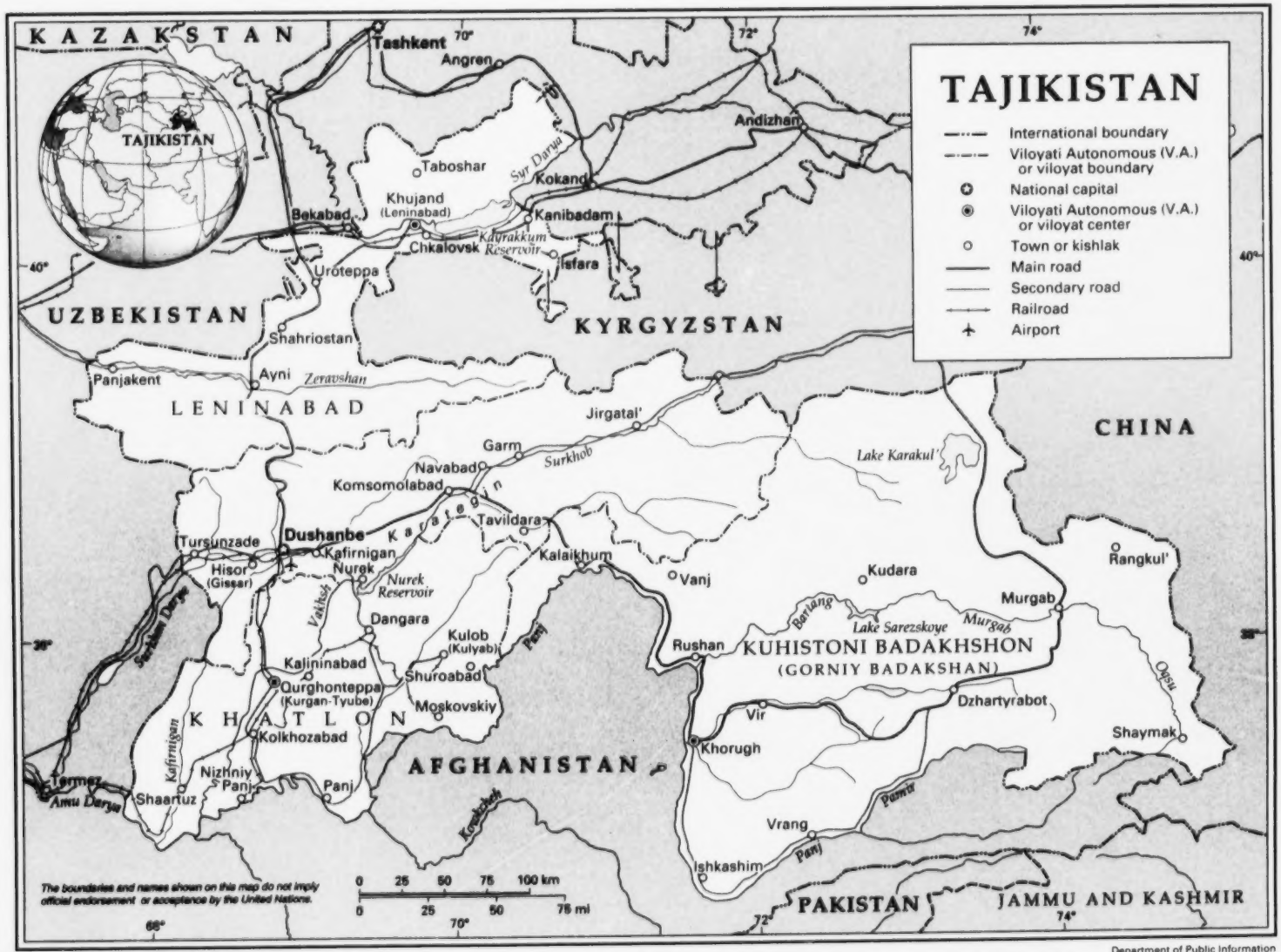


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# CONTENTS


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Summary | 1 |
| I. | Background | 2 |
| II. | Political/Security Situation | 2 |
| III. | Economic Situation | 3 |
| IV. | The Humanitarian Response | 3 |
| V. | The UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeals for Tajikistan | 4 |
| VI. | The 1993 Appeal | 4 |
| VII. | The 1994 Appeal | 5 |
| VIII. | The 1995 Appeal | 5 |
| IX. | Summary of Funding through the DHA Appeals: 1993-1995 | 5 |
| X. | Summary of UN Agency Activities During the Appeals Period: 1993-1995 | 6 |
| XI. | The Role of the DHA Field Coordination Unit | 9 |
| XII. | General Observations on Appeal Programmes | 9 |
| XIII. | Non-Appeal Aid Activities | 10 |
| XIV. | NGO Activities | 10 |
| XV. | Coordination | 11 |
| XVI. | Transition from Relief to Rehabilitation and Development | 11 |
| XVII. | Handover of Coordination Role to UNDP | 12 |
| XVIII. | Future Needs: Economic Development | 12 |
| XIX. | Future Needs: Food Assistance | 12 |
| XX. | Lessons Learned | 13 |
| XXI. | Concluding Remarks | 15 |
| | **Annexes** | 17 |

*Annex I/Humanitarian Agencies Active in Tajikistan*
*Annex II/Financial Table for the 1993 Appeal*
*Annex III/Financial Tables for the 1994 Appeal*
*Annex IV/Financial Tables for the 1995 Appeal*

# SUMMARY

1. The 1992-93 civil conflict in Tajikistan led to the flight of over 60,000 refugees to Northern Afghanistan, and massive dislocation of over 700,000 internally displaced persons. The United Nations humanitarian response was successful in meeting the post-conflict needs.

2. The Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) issued three consolidated inter-agency appeals for Tajikistan covering the period 1993-1995, raising US$ 63 million for humanitarian aid programmes; over 90 per cent of these funds were for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Programme (WFP). If you consider the donations made outside the framework of the Appeals, it is estimated that over US$ 100 million was contributed for aid for Tajikistan during this period.

3. Most of the humanitarian response was focused on Khatlon province in southern Tajikistan, which witnessed the brunt of the civil conflict. UNHCR established field offices throughout Khatlon province, which not only assisted in the resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), but also provided "preventative protection" by intervening in the early stages of civil tension. UNHCR's proactive role was widely credited with helping maintain stability in this volatile region.

4. During 1993-1995, the humanitarian programme gradually expanded beyond Khatlon to meet pressing needs in other regions of the country, namely Dushanbe, Garm Valley and Gorno-Badakhshan. As of the end of 1995, WFP had distributed approximately 40,000 metric tons of food aid since its programme began. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) initiated country-wide health, nutrition and education programmes, including a successful diphtheria eradication campaign for the general population, and the World Health Organization (WHO) assisted the Ministry of Health (MOH) in country-wide public health campaigns.

5. DHA established a small Field Coordination Unit in Tajikistan in 1994, which was instrumental in coordinating *in situ* the humanitarian response. The field unit prepared a mid-term review of the 1995 Appeal and a detailed and objective evaluation of the 1994 Appeal, both of which were widely circulated to donors and aid agencies. (N.B.: One of the major findings of the evaluation was that the majority of the humanitarian aid took over a year and a half to reach the beneficiaries from the time of the initial needs assessment.)

6. The DHA Coordinator, who was also Chief of Mission of UNHCR, was pivotal in promoting the transition of the humanitarian response from purely relief intervention to rehabilitation and development activities. It was agreed that with the return of most of the refugees and nearly all of the IDPs to their places of habitual residence, the complex emergency was over and that a 1996 consolidated appeal would not be issued. UNHCR phased out its field offices in the autumn of 1995, maintaining a small protection unit in Dushanbe, and DHA closed its field unit at the end of 1995. Food aid, however, will be needed for the foreseeable future.

7. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) expanded its office in 1995 and assumed leadership in coordinating rehabilitation and development activities. Enormous needs remain, due largely to the country's economic collapse. Development assistance will play a crucial role in meeting many of these needs.

# FINAL REPORT

# DHA Tajikistan
## 1993-1995

### I. Background

Following the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991, a civil conflict erupted in Tajikistan in 1992 as a result of a struggle for power by different clans and regions of the country. What ensued was a brutal civil war during 1992-1993, which resulted in the death of an estimated 50,000 persons and the widespread destruction of homes and property, particularly in the southern province of Khatlon. *The conflict led to the flight of over 60,000 refugees to northern Afghanistan, and the massive dislocation of over 700,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), more than 10 per cent of the total population.*

Compounding the hardships induced by the 1992-93 civil war, the Tajik economy sharply deteriorated following the collapse of the Soviet Union. Tajikistan, the poorest of the former Soviet republics, was highly dependent upon subsidies from the former central Government. As a consequence, most of the civil institutions in Tajikistan, such as schools and hospitals, function at only a fraction of their pre–civil war capacity. Civil servants have worked years without pay, drugs have become unavailable in many health clinics and schools operate only on a part-time basis. Current shortages of wheat flour, fuel and electricity compound the problems.

### II. Political/Security Situation

The political difficulties which have confronted Tajikistan since the civil war remain unresolved. Fighting continues between government troops and opposition forces without any resolution in sight. Although cease-fire agreements are regularly signed, low-level skirmishes continue more or less unabated. The latest round of inter-Tajik talks held in Ashgabad, Turkmenistan, at the end of 1995 failed to settle the central issue of power sharing. Many observers remain pessimistic and believe that the conflict will continue for the foreseeable future in its present form.

Much of the current fighting between government troops and opposition forces is taking place in the mountainous areas of upper Garm Valley and Tawildara. Aid activities in these areas, particularly food distributions, have been regularly interrupted since the fighting accelerated there in the autumn of 1995. While winter weather has slowed the fighting, sporadic attacks continue.

In September 1995, following the death of a UN military observer in the town of Kurgan Tyube in Khatlon province, the UN Military Observer Mission in Tajikistan (UNMOT) declared a ban on international staff travel to Kurgan Tyube which lasted approximately two months. The travel ban hampered the effective management of the aid programmes in this area, particularly for those agencies which have regional offices and warehouses in Kurgan Tyube. The security situation there has since stabilized.

Security concerns remain in place for much of the country, though most security incidents appear to be highly localized and targeted. UNMOT provides twice-weekly security briefings for all international agencies, and recently updated the UN security plan for Tajikistan.

## III. Economic Situation

The current economic prognosis for Tajikistan remains dim. While inflation is under control and the Tajik roubl has stabilized, the overall macroeconomic picture is bleak. Tajikistan's few hard-currency earners, namely cotton exports and aluminum processing, are inadequate to fund the requisite food imports, let alone the structural improvements required. Monthly salaries, which range between less than $20 for professionals such as professors and doctors to as low as under $1 for the bottom rung of the pay scale, are inadequate. Pension payments, often only a few dollars per month, are also insufficient. With the cost of one traditional bread (nan) equaling roughly $.50, most Tajiks are suffering severe economic hardship.

The extended family network provides an informal social safety net which helps many Tajiks to survive these hardships. Some of the most vulnerable members of society are pensioners, most often of non-Tajik ethnicity, who lack an extended family to help them make ends meet. These pensioners, many of whom are ethnic Russians, comprise much of the urban poor.

Living conditions are made worse by increasing shortages of natural gas, which is regularly cut off from neighbouring Uzbekistan reportedly due to unpaid bills. Electricity is also rationed and available only intermittently. With the shortages of gas and electricity, even the basic requirements of fuel for cooking and heating have been unmet. While the dramatic suffering following the civil war is largely over, Tajikistan entered 1996 with a difficult future facing its people.

## IV. The Humanitarian Response

Tajikistan's precarious economic situation continues to hamper its transformation into a viable political entity. The process of addressing the systemic problems of the economy and finding intermediate and long-term solutions for economic growth, however, remain far beyond the scope of the humanitarian effort.

Instead, the humanitarian response following the civil war, as promoted through the DHA appeals, focused on meeting the emergency needs for food, medical supplies and shelter, primarily in Khatlon province, which experienced the brunt of the civil war. Later humanitarian interventions were expanded to include other regions of the country, such as the Dushanbe, Garm Valley and Gorno Badakhshan, and sought to promote more sustainable activities as well.

While Tajikistan is still adversely affected by its economic depression, the post-war emergency needs have largely been met. All but a few thousand of the over 700,000 IDPs have since returned to their areas of habitual residence, and roughly two thirds of the Tajik refugees in northern Afghanistan have repatriated to Tajikistan. Resettlement programmes have been successful in promoting peaceful reintegration of returnees throughout Khatlon province and a relative peace and stability has been achieved there.

While significant structural economic problems remain, the post-war complex emergency no longer exists. For this reason, it was agreed that DHA would not issue

an additional consolidated appeal for 1996. Agencies specializing in economic development issues, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), are currently expanding their activities in Tajikistan, supporting medium- and long-term economic development and structural reform programmes.

## V. The UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeals for Tajikistan

Responding to the emergency needs following the civil war, DHA issued three consolidated inter-agency appeals for Tajikistan covering the period 1993-1995. Most of the appeal activities were focused on providing immediate humanitarian assistance to the Khatlon region, though the coverage in the later appeals was more expansive.

Below is a short description of each of the three appeals which DHA issued for Tajikistan during the past three years. Also provided is a summary of the total funding received through the appeals, plus a synopsis of the appeal activities by sector.

## VI. The 1993 Appeal

Responding to the humanitarian crisis following the outbreak of the civil war, the first DHA mission came to Tajikistan in the autumn of 1992, together with representatives of the UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO). Following this, DHA launched an appeal on 11 January 1993, requesting $20.4 million for emergency humanitarian assistance for Tajikistan. This first appeal initially covered the period January through May 1993, though it was later extended. The appeal requested support for UNHCR and WFP relief programmes which were already in place, and mentioned the expected opening of UNICEF and UNDP offices.

At that time, UNHCR's primary concern was to provide emergency assistance to IDPs in southern Tajikistan, especially the 145,000 persons who had sought refuge along the Tajik-Afghan border, plus the 60,000 refugees who had crossed into northern Afghanistan. Provisions of food, blankets and shelter materials and operational support for field teams were required. In order to meet the urgent needs of the IDPs and refugees, UNHCR released $4.4 million from its emergency fund.

WFP stated its target population as 200,000 persons, primarily in the war-affected Khatlon province. WFP estimated the needs at 12,000 metric tons of wheat flour, among other commodities, at a total cost of $6.3 million. UNICEF requested $1.4 million for its emergency programme and advanced $570,000 from its emergency programme fund to begin its assistance.

This first appeal was extended beyond May 1993 with amendments expanding the requirements to $32.5 million. By March 1994, $13 million was contributed, representing 40 per cent of the total requirements. This appeal served as the backbone for the future appeals, which largely addressed the same priority needs.

## VII. The 1994 Appeal

In February 1994, DHA led a UN inter-agency mission, comprised of representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNDP, UNHCR, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNICEF, WFP, WHO and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), to Tajikistan. The mission identified 605,000 people as the most vulnerable population, primarily IDPs in the Khatlon province, and also recognized the need for activities which would facilitate a level of self-reliance beyond the immediate relief needs.

Resulting from the mission, a UN consolidated inter-agency appeal for Tajikistan was issued in April 1994, covering the period April through December 1994. In this second appeal, $43 million was requested, with two thirds of these funds required for UNHCR and WFP programmes. Contributions against the 1994 appeal were significant, with 60 per cent of the overall requirements reportedly met.

The main objectives of the 1994 appeal, facilitating the peaceful reintegration of returnees to their places of habitual residence and promoting a climate of stability through an active UN presence, were successfully reached. Much of this was due to the timely and proactive response of UNHCR, which established field offices throughout Khatlon province. *Through its field offices, not only did UNHCR help with the resettlement of IDPs and refugees, but it also provided "preventative protection" by intervening in the early stages of civil tension.*

WFP distributed over 12,000 metric tons of commodities to vulnerable populations in 1994, which, due to the deteriorating economic situation in the country, was expanded beyond the IDP/refugee target group to include pensioners and multi-child families as well. UNICEF received over $1 million through the appeal for its emergency assistance programme. DHA also received funds to establish a Field Coordination Unit in Dushanbe, which was opened in the summer of 1994.

## VIII. The 1995 Appeal

In preparation for the 1995 Appeal, DHA led a small UN mission to Tajikistan in October 1994. Government officials cited as their top priority the provision of shelter for refugees and IDPs, plus food and medicine for vulnerable groups. The Government also stressed the need for humanitarian activities to help promote the reintegration of returnees into their communities of origin.

With these needs in mind, the 1995 appeal, covering the period January through December 1995, was drafted and issued in November 1994. This appeal requested $42 million, of which approximately half was for WFP commodity needs.

As of 29 December 1995, $24.5 million had been contributed or pledged towards the 1995 appeal programmes, representing 66 per cent of the total requirements. UNHCR, UNICEF, UNESCO, IOM, DHA and WFP all received 60 per cent or more of their stated needs, and the NGO programmes mentioned in the 1995 appeal received over 40 per cent of their requirements.

## IX. Summary of Funding through the DHA Appeals: 1993-1995

Below is a summary of the funds received for humanitarian assistance through the three appeals issued by DHA for Tajikistan. The figures used below are taken from tables compiled by DHA on the basis of information provided by the respective donors.

*Through the three appeals, $63 million was raised for humanitarian aid programmes for Tajikistan. It is also noteworthy that UNHCR and WFP, the two main recipients of appeal funding, received over 90 per cent of the total funds given through the appeals.*

| AGENCY | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNHCR | $9,398,345 | $9,395,466 | $ 9,326,686 | $28,120,497 |
| UNICEF | $1,055,030 | $ 1,109,372 | $872,267 | $3,036,669 |
| WHO | $0 | $298,507 | $158,730 | $457,237 |
| UNDP | N/A | $277,772 | $0 | $277,772 |
| UNESCO | N/A | $0 | $48,467 | $48,467 |
| IOM | $241,820 | $0 | $361,250 | $603,070 |
| NGOs | N/A | N/A | $894,062 | $894,062 |
| DHA | $111,910 | $45,000 | $214,468 | $371,378 |
| WFP | $2,086,874 | $14,580,788 | $12,637,443 | $29,305,105 |
| **Total** | $12,893,979 | $25,706,905 | $24,513,373 | **$63,114,257** |

The figures for 1993 cover the period January 1993 through March 1994, while the 1994 amounts represent contributions for the second appeal period, April through December 1994. The 1995 amounts are as of 29 December 1995.

## X. Summary of UN Agency Activities During the Appeals Period: 1993-95

The UN agencies, together with their NGO implementing partners, initiated a wide range of relief programmes to meet basic needs such as food, shelter, health care, education and potable water. Many of the aid activities still in place today are extensions of programmes begun with funding from the 1993 and 1994 appeals.

Most of the appeal programmes were developed with the principal aim of assisting the areas most affected by the civil war, namely the Khatlon region. The appeal activities can be grouped into broad sectoral categories: reintegration, emergency food aid, health, water and sanitation, education, and capacity-building. Below is a brief summary of the appeal activities within these groupings.

### *Reintegration*

*Shelter:* As part of its programme promoting reintegration of IDPs and refugees in Khatlon province, UNHCR managed a three-year shelter programme, for the repair and reconstruction of 17,000 homes. Building materials such as timber, roofing sheets and tools were provided to returnees, enabling them to repair and rebuild their homes. This shelter project began in 1993 and was managed in three phases with funding from successive appeals. While UNHCR's project was completed in the autumn of 1995, several NGOs continue to manage shelter projects in 1996, albeit on a much smaller scale.

*Transport:* IOM received funding through the appeal process to transport up to 14,000 IDPs living in the mountainous region of Gorno Badakhshan to the Dushanbe and Khatlon regions. IOM managed three convoys transporting several thousand IDPs from Gorno Badakhshan in the late summer/early fall of 1995. Unfortunately, due to logistical and other problems, further convoys planned for 1995 were canceled. An estimated 9,000 IDPs still remain in Gorno Badakhshan who have indicated an interest in returning to their previous communities, and it is possible that a similar convoy operation would take place in 1996.

*Income Generation:* To promote the economic integration of returnees, UNHCR initiated in late 1994/early 1995 numerous income-generation and quick-impact projects (QIPs) which were implemented through several NGOs. The most successful of the QIP projects were the soap production enterprises and large-scale poultry farms. These projects were formally handed over to UNDP in the summer of 1995, with the NGO implementing partners continuing their involvement under UNDP's oversight. Selected income-generation projects and QIPs which are deemed sustainable will continue to be supported in 1996. It is envisaged that these projects will be linked with longer-term UNDP development activities.

*Peace-building:* UNHCR's field offices played an important role in promoting peace and democratization in the conflict-affected areas, helping build trust among the returnees and the general population. *UNHCR's human rights monitoring role was an essential component of the reintegration process and was widely credited with helping maintain stability in the troubled Khatlon region.* When UNHCR closed the last of its field offices in October 1995, the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) took over three of the offices and assumed part of the human rights monitoring role previously held by the UNHCR.

In conjunction with the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme, UNDP also supports a small peace-building project in the Khatlon region.

*Protection:* In addition to its regular protection activities, UNHCR is active in promoting capacity-building for the judiciary and law enforcement organs of the Government through technical assistance projects and training programmes. These trainings, plus UNHCR's regular protection programme, will continue in 1996.

### *Emergency Food Aid*

WFP has managed an extensive food assistance programme for vulnerable groups since June 1993, reaching over 300,000 beneficiaries throughout most of Tajikistan. *As of December 1995, WFP has delivered approximately 40,000 metric tons of food assistance since its programme began,* with an additional roughly 8,000 metric tons currently in the pipeline for 1996.

WFP acts as the lead agency among the food aid agencies and chairs biweekly food aid meetings. Its food deliveries are coordinated with the other food aid agencies, and, in some cases, WFP distributes its commodities through some of these NGOs.

Given the current shortages of commodities in Tajikistan, particularly wheat flour, WFP will continue its food assistance programme in 1996 and possibly beyond. While WFP's distribution is primarily for vulnerable groups, future distributions might include food-for-work projects. WFP is also currently discussing other possible uses of food aid, for example monetization, in order to have a more sustainable impact.

### *Health*

Health institutions suffered not only in the conflicted areas, but throughout the country, because of an overall deterioration in health services owing to lack of funds and supplies. Targeting primarily the war-affected areas, UNICEF has been working to support up to 500 local health clinics since 1994 through the distribution of drugs and medical supplies procured through appeal funding. UNICEF has also supported a country-wide targeted nutrition programme, providing iron and folic acid to pregnant

women to prevent maternal anaemia. Through its regular country programme, UNICEF will continue to support national programmes for immunization, acute respiratory infections and control of diarrhoeal diseases through distribution of medical supplies, information dissemination and training of health-care personnel.

Outside of the appeal process, *UNICEF sponsored a successful country-wide diphtheria vaccination campaign* for the general population in the autumn of 1995, which reached nearly all of the target population. Early results reportedly show that this campaign has already been successful in slowing the spread of diphtheria and it is hoped that it might succeed in actually eradicating it.

WHO has provided valuable assistance to the Ministry of Health in developing disease prevention and control programmes. Particular emphasis was placed on the control of the spread of tuberculosis and cholera through both the provision of drugs and the sponsoring of preventative public health programmes. WHO has also been working closely with the MOH in developing new curricula for the training of health-care professionals.

### *Water and Sanitation*

In order to ensure access to potable water and prevent the outbreak of water-borne diseases, rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation facilities was included in the initial appeals as a crucial element of the emergency relief programme in Khatlon province. Beginning in 1993, UNHCR supported the installation of both submersible pumps and handpumps throughout Khatlon province through its implementing NGO partners. During 1993-1995, 26 deep-well pumps and roughly 2,500 handpumps were installed in the Khatlon region, and 21 latrines were constructed.

UNICEF is also active in promoting access to potable water and improved sanitation through a pilot project targeting schools in the Kurgan Tyube area.

### *Education*

During the course of 1994-1995, UNICEF provided education kits to approximately 100,000 students in Kurgan Tyube and Garm areas. Additionally, biscuits were provided to primary-school students in some of the poorest districts.

UNESCO received funding in 1995 for a pilot project which aimed to improve the health and psychological well-being of young children through theatrical perfomances and puppet shows. A UNESCO consultant visited Tajikistan several times to develop this project.

### *Capacity-Building*

IOM managed a capacity-building for disaster mitigation and preparedness project during 1994-1995, sponsoring training workshops throughout Tajikistan on emergency mitigation management for selected government officials at the national and local levels.

## XI. The Role of the DHA Field Coordination Unit

The DHA Field Coordination Unit (FCU) was established in the summer of 1994 and staffed with a Humanitarian Affairs Officer, a UNV for six months in late 1994/early 1995, a secretary and a driver. The DHA FCU in Dushanbe was as small as possible while still remaining effective. The FCU had its own vehicle and computer equipment, but all other office equipment, communications and administrative support was provided by UNHCR, minimalizing the overhead costs.

The FCU was responsible for coordinating *in situ* the humanitarian response by the aid agencies. The FCU sponsored weekly and later biweekly inter-agency meetings on humanitarian affairs, chaired by the DHA Coordinator, and liaised directly with the Government. In 1995, the FCU began a twice-weekly DHA news summary of events in Tajikistan, a mailbox system for sharing information among agencies, and an informal lecture series on Tajikistan. Occasional papers were written and distributed by the FCU on topics like small enterprise development and humanitarian aid needs in neglected regions. The FCU prepared and issued a lengthy and objective evaluation of the 1994 appeal, which was later circulated to the donor community. The mid-term review of the 1995 appeal was also prepared by the FCU, with copies sent to donors and agencies.

With the complex emergency declared over, in addition to the decision not to issue a consolidated appeal for 1996, it was decided to close the FCU office in Dushanbe at the end of 1995. The FCU closed its doors on 18 December with most of the office equipment and supplies handed over to UNDP. It is important to stress, however, that while the DHA FCU office in Dushanbe has closed, DHA continues to monitor the humanitarian situation and the progress of the ongoing programmes in Tajikistan through the Resident Coordinator (UNDP) and other channels.

## XII. General Observations on Appeal Programmes

DHA's consolidated appeals presented a coordinated strategy of assistance to meet the emergency needs following the civil war. This strategy developed over the period 1993-1995. For example, the initial target area of Khatlon province was later expanded to include most regions of the country for many of the aid programmes, such as food distributions. The quick-impact projects were later revised, with an emphasis placed on sustainability, and a consensus was developed to move beyond the purely relief activities and promote more developmental interventions, such as food-for-work projects.

It is worth noting that the quality of the appeals improved in each successive year, as did the funding response, perhaps partly due to this. The initial appeals included several project proposals which were too ambitious, e.g. multi-million-dollar programmes proposed by organizations with relatively limited implementing capacity *in situ*. In contrast, the 1995 appeal contained more realistic project proposals from organizations capable of implementing them and, in turn, received contributions representing 66 per cent of the appeal requirements.

## XIII. Non-Appeal Aid Activities

Considerable humanitarian assistance has reached Tajikistan outside of the DHA appeal process. *Some UN agencies, most notably UNICEF, received significant funding outside of the appeal for country programme activities.* For the period 1993-1995, for example, it is estimated that UNICEF committed over $9 million for Tajikistan, of which roughly $3 million came through the appeal. One of UNICEF's non-appeal projects was its highly successful multi-million-dollar diphtheria-eradication campaign.

DHA reports that the 1995 pledges/contributions to Tajikistan *outside* of the framework of the DHA appeal total $20 million. Most of these funds channeled directly to agencies come from European Community/European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO) and Red Cross/Red Crescent sources.

If you consider the $63 million raised for Tajikistan through the UN consolidated inter-agency appeals during the past three years, in addition to the $20 million contributed outside of the appeal process for 1995 alone, it is conceivable that *total humanitarian aid for Tajikistan during the post-war period, 1993-1995, is valued at over $100 million.*

## XIV. NGO Activities

By the end of 1995, approximately 30 international NGOs were active in Tajikistan, covering all sectors and regions of the country. Many of the NGOs have been involved in the distribution of relief supplies, e.g. food, shelter material, clothing and medicines. A few agencies are also active in development programmes, such as the establishment of village-based credit banks and income-generation projects, and *there was a discernable trend towards the end of 1995 in developing training programmes for local NGOs.* Unfortunately, there are few local NGOs of any capacity in Tajikistan at present, and it will require significant time and energy to promote their development.

Under the overall coordination of DHA, the international NGOs worked closely with the various UN agencies in the respective sectors. Food aid, for example, was effectively coordinated by WFP, while refugee issues were managed by UNHCR. UNICEF was active in chairing meetings on water and sanitation and education issues, and WHO on health.

NGO project proposals were included in the 1994 and 1995 appeals, with several projects receiving funding through the 1995 appeal. Most appeal funds, however, were given to UN agencies which in turn implemented many of their relief programmes through international NGOs. UNHCR, for example, worked through several NGOs, such as Save the Children Fund-USA, Relief International and the International Rescue Committee, for its shelter reconstruction and quick-impact projects.

WFP, likewise, channeled some of its food assistance through NGOs, such as German Agro Action, which were active in regions where WFP was not directly involved, like Garm Valley. UNDP also funded several NGO projects, albeit on a smaller scale than the relief projects funded through UNHCR and WFP. UNICEF, on the other hand, tended to work more closely with government counterparts, such as the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education, than through NGOs as implementing partners.

It is important to mention the successful intervention of the Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) in the remote mountainous region of Gorno Badakhshan. Working through a local NGO which the AKF helped establish in this region, food and other supplies

have been distributed to all inhabitants of Gorno Badakhshan over the past several years. This blanket coverage of basic supplies, most importantly wheat flour, has sustained the population of this isolated region and prevented famine conditions from setting in. Both WFP and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) have aid programmes in Gorno Badakhshan, though on a smaller scale and more targeted than the AKF assistance.

The AKF has also been active in promoting the private management of agriculture in Gorno Badakhshan, with significant success. Through the use of high-quality seeds combined with private management, the AKF-sponsored farms have shown dramatically higher yields than the State farms. This programme will continue to expand throughout the region, with the long-term goal of eventually making Gorno Badakhshan self-sufficient in food production.

## XV. Coordination

*The DHA Coordinator was pivotal in promoting the transition of the humanitarian response from purely relief intervention to rehabilitation and development activities.* He continually stressed the need for aid activities to go beyond immediate relief assistance and aim for more sustainable support. The DHA Coordinator, who was also the Chief of Mission of UNHCR, was instrumental in realizing the phase-out of UNHCR's relief programme and DHA's field coordination unit at the end of 1995, and transferring the coordination role to UNDP.

The DHA FCU was acknowledged to have played a useful role in ensuring close coordination among the aid agencies *in situ*, helping avoid duplication of responses and encouraging more involvement in neglected areas like Garm Valley. The FCU not only provided information on aid activities to DHA headquarters and to donors, but also provided the aid community *in situ* extensive information on the status of appeal funding, news summaries regarding Tajikistan, topical reports and relevant UN documents pertaining to Tajikistan.

## XVI. Transition from Relief to Rehabilitation and Development

Today, almost all of the more than 700,000 IDPs and most of the 60,000 refugees in northern Afghanistan have returned to their places of habitual residence; an estimated 9,000 IDPs still remain in the mountainous region of Gorno Badakhshan, and roughly 20,000 Tajik refugees are estimated to remain in Afghanistan. While tremendous needs still face the country, the complex emergency following the 1992-93 civil war, with its massive destruction, loss of life and dislocation of the population, has passed.

Tajikistan faces severe economic depression, and rehabilitation and economic development are the greatest challenges facing the country at present. Accordingly, many agencies are modifying their programmes, phasing out relief and short-term rehabilitation activities and promoting rehabilitation and development programmes.

UNHCR phased out its relief operation in Tajikistan at the end of 1995, though it continues to provide protection services. Several projects initiated by UNHCR, such as shelter reconstruction, continue under NGO management with funding from other sources. UNHCR's quick-impact projects (QIPs) were transferred to UNDP's management in July 1995. Many QIPs still operate as income-generation projects, namely the soap production facilities and poultry farms. Towards the end of 1995, $260,000 was reportedly given by UNHCR and UNDP for bridge funding to strengthen the sustain-

ability of selected quick-impact/income-generation projects in 1996.

UNDP has expanded its programme activities during the second half of 1995. During this period, for example, UNDP issued a funding appeal for a $20-million, four-year, field-based reconstruction and development programme. UNDP is also working closely with the World Bank to develop several large-scale assistance projects to support various sectors of the economy, such as communications, transportation and energy.

### XVII. Handover of Coordination Role to UNDP

Effective 1 January 1996, the coordination function *in situ* has been assumed by UNDP. In the past, UNDP has chaired some of the biweekly inter-agency meetings on humanitarian affairs and has expanded the forum to include development issues, as well. As development agencies and programmes continue to expand, UNDP's central role in coordinating these activities will increase. With the recent opening of World Bank and IMF offices, as well as offices of several smaller and focused development agencies, UNDP's coordination role will be increasingly important.

### XVIII. Future Needs: Economic Development

Large-scale economic development activities and technical assistance programmes are needed to help rectify the country's serious economic problems. IMF and World Bank programmes valued at roughly $50 million are expected to begin in early 1996. These programmes will support reform in industry, agriculture and social services, as well as help stabilize the Tajik roubl. Additionally, the European Community–sponsored Technical Assistance for the Commonwealth of Independent States (TACIS) programme established an office in Dushanbe this fall and many of its activities will be focused on improving the agricultural and energy sectors.

### XIX. Future Needs: Food Assistance

Shortages of wheat and wheat flour remain severe. As of autumn 1995, wheat shortages in Tajikistan pushed the price of local bread and wheat flour to twice the international market rate. The Government's limited foreign reserves are only enough to cover six weeks of flour imports, and future earnings will fall far short of the needs; total expected earnings for 1996, for example, if used solely for grain procurement, would cover only about 70 per cent of wheat import needs at the current prices. Not only is the Government unable to import enough grain to meet the demand, but wheat seeds have been in short supply, adversely affecting future harvests.

The grain shortages are exacerbated by the poor management of agricultural inputs and the slow transfer of the cotton-producing collective farms to privately managed farms growing food. The poor quality and control of seeds will also hamper future harvests. For these reasons, it is widely assumed that *food aid will be needed for the foreseeable future*. Along these lines, WFP is making special appeals to donors for continued assistance and is preparing new strategies for future programming.

To date, most international food aid is targeted to vulnerable populations, usually in cooperation with the social security branches of the Government. The vulnerable groups include rural poor, female-headed households, families with five or more children, pensioners and widows. Some of the most needy people are the urban elderly

who lack the extended family support network and must survive on their pensions. These vulnerable groups will continue to need outside support.

## XX. Lessons Learned

DHA's role in coordinating the humanitarian response in Tajikistan had many components, most importantly fund-raising through the appeal process, coordination among UN aid agencies at the headquarters level and *in situ* coordination of the humanitarian response.

*Fund-raising*: As discussed earlier, the DHA appeals evolved during the period 1993-1995, becoming successively more comprehensive, better edited in terms of the quality of the appeal projects and better funded. Appeals for future interventions would benefit from careful editing and revisions so that the appeal projects are balanced, realistic and of a comparable quality.

*Coordination Among UN Agencies at Headquarters Level:* Through the quarterly inter-agency task force meetings on the Newly Independent States (NIS) countries sponsored by DHA, a high level of inter-agency coordination was achieved on programme strategies for the region. Direct consultations between DHA headquarters and various agencies' desk officers for NIS countries ensured that this coordination was ongoing. In particular, DHA was successful in facilitating the handover of the coordination role through high-level consultations with UNDP in New York.

*Participation of Donors in the Appeal Process:* The donor meetings chaired by DHA were fruitful in forging a common consensus on the broad strategies for the humanitarian interventions.

Frequent discussions with donors on the shortcomings and difficulties faced in emergency programmes might be a useful means of promoting more responsive and effective interventions. For example, the lengthy delays in the aid deliveries (*see below*) are of concern to all parties and could be discussed as such; possible solutions might arise from a frank exchange of ideas.

*In Situ Coordination of Aid Agencies*: The DHA Field Coordination Unit was successful in coordinating an effective humanitarian response to the post-war emergency. DHA's presence *in situ* was important not only for helping with appeal preparations and general reporting to DHA Headquarters and donors, but also for promoting a common strategy on the direction of the aid intervention and ensuring the sharing of information among all parties involved in the humanitarian relief effort.

DHA's *in situ* coordination was most effective when it was perceived by the aid partners as contributing to their overall efforts, through fund-raising and the sharing of information. Efforts by the FCU to produce well-documented reports on UN aid activities were largely welcomed by the UN partners, since it was understood that such impartial reports, like the DHA Coordinator's Evaluation of the 1994 Appeal, lend credibility to the overall aid intervention. Rather than focusing only on numbers of beneficiaries reached, most aid workers welcomed a more thorough assessment of the situation, difficulties and successes. Such an approach between field, headquarters and donors is valuable and worth encouraging.

*Lengthy Delays in Delivering Humanitarian Aid:* In Tajikistan, many agencies faced procurement delays of up to one year from the date funds were received from donors to the actual distribution of supplies. Much of this delay is caused by the sheer logistical constraints of transporting supplies to a country as isolated as landlocked Tajikistan. Delays, however, were also incurred due to the slow placement and processing of call-forwards. That means that from the time of the needs assessment, up to a year and a half would pass before the humanitarian assistance reached the beneficiary. These delays were far too long for an emergency response.

One of the findings that came out of the *DHA Coordinator's Evaluation of the 1994 Appeal for Tajikistan*, distributed to donors and agencies in the autumn of 1995, was that the *majority of the humanitarian aid for Tajikistan incurred such delays.* Clearly there is room for improvement in both placing and processing call-forwards for emergency supplies. Active use of emergency revolving funds is another way of avoiding some of these lengthy delays.

*DHA Coordinator:* DHA's *in situ* coordination benefited from the fact that the DHA Coordinator was also the Chief of Mission of UNHCR, the largest aid agency during the emergency response. Not only was the FCU able to take advantage of UNHCR's administrative support, but the DHA Coordinator's function was facilitated by his position as chief of mission of the largest aid agency at that time. *DHA headquarters could have improved its communications with the DHA Coordinator, articulating better what DHA means by field coordination.*

*Staffing Issues:* DHA's role in Tajikistan could be a useful example for future DHA interventions in complex emergencies, particularly in terms of what are the minimal requirements to staff an effective field office. Also of interest are the criteria and steps for closing an FCU and transferring the coordination role to UNDP.

*Field Coordination Unit:* Given the number of FCUs located in different regions of the world, a more formalized approach to what DHA field coordination is would be helpful. Many of the FCU's activities in Dushanbe were begun based on perceived needs, such as the local news summaries, mailbox system and monthly activity reports sent to the Government. A brief handbook on field coordination would be useful for current and future DHA field offices, drawing on examples and lessons learned from other FCUs so that each office does not find itself "reinventing the wheel" in developing its coordination activities.

*When Does an Emergency End?* The continuing difficult situation in Tajikistan raises certain questions concerning DHA's role in complex emergencies. For example, *at what point does an emergency cease being complex, no longer requiring a coordinated humanitarian response?* What does DHA perceive its role and the role of the FCU to be in such cases where an emergency situation is no longer considered complex? While numerous criteria are involved in these issues, clearer guidelines would be useful in helping shape DHA's decision to phase out of a given situation.

*Administrative Difficulties at Headquarters Level:* The division of responsibilities between DHA's New York and Geneva offices is the source of much confusion. One desk officer, through whom all queries would go, needs to be clearly in charge for a particular field office. The arrangement of sending all correspondence equally to DHA New York and Geneva is inefficient, presenting each office the opportunity not to respond. As a result, few of the many requests for information sent from Dushanbe were ever responded to, thereby reducing the effectiveness of the field office. For example, the FCU asked on several occasions whether DHA might fund a local training workshop for Government officials on international organizations/non-governmental organizations' activities which the FCU was helping to organize. No response from Headquarters was ever received and an opportunity was missed.

## XXI. Concluding Remarks

The three appeals for Tajikistan which DHA issued were crucial in securing much-needed funds for the post–civil war emergency relief programmes. Through the DHA appeal process during the period 1993-1995, $63 million was raised for humanitarian assistance to Tajikistan. This represents roughly two thirds of the approximately $100 million contributed to Tajikistan for humanitarian assistance during this period.

The emergency response was successful in providing needed relief items, such as food aid and medical supplies, to the war-affected areas. UNHCR's extensive field presence in Khatlon province during this period was highly successful in proactively promoting stability and assisting reintegration in this troubled region.

The DHA FCU in Dushanbe was instrumental and effective in coordinating the humanitarian response among the aid agencies *in situ*. Relevant documents prepared by the FCU on the status of the humanitarian assistance programmes and pressing needs were also shared with the donor community. Additionally, the DHA Coordinator was pivotal in forging a common consensus among the aid community on the need to move from humanitarian assistance to development activities, and ensuring that the continuum between the two was realized.

The closure of the DHA FCU office in Dushanbe in December 1995 was an important step, marking the shift from humanitarian aid to longer-term rehabilitation and development assistance in Tajikistan. The coordination role was handed over from DHA to UNDP, and UNDP will coordinate future assistance to Tajikistan, with the emphasis on rehabilitation and development projects.

*Note: This report was prepared by Bradley Foerster, the DHA Humanitarian Affairs Officer in Tajikistan during 1995.*

# ANNEXES

# ANNEX I

## Humanitarian Agencies Active in Tajikistan

*Below please find a list of humanitarian activities in Tajikistan as of the end of 1995. This list is not meant to be definitive, but rather to show the* ***breadth*** *of humanitarian interventions in Tajikistan. The programme descriptions are brief encapsulations by agency. This listing is general and should not be considered as complete.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Agency: | **American Enterprise Development (AED)** |
| Sectors: | Education |
| Region: | Country-wide |
| Activities: | Short-term assistance for senior officials and professional personnel from the Government and private sectors. |
| Agency: | **Agence Européenne pour le Développement et la Sante (AEDES)** |
| Sectors: | Food distribution |
| Region: | Country-wide |
| Activities: | Wheat flour monetization programme |
| Agency: | **Aga Khan Foundation (AKF)** |
| Sectors: | Agriculture, education, food distribution, medical supplies and vaccines |
| Region: | Gorno Badakhshan |
| Activities: | Helping improve agricultural productivity, upgrading English language teaching skills, distributing food and other humanitarian assistance |
| Agency: | **Central Asia Development Agency (CADA)** |
| Sectors: | Education, food and non-food distribution |
| Region: | Most regions |
| Activities: | Skills training, distribution of relief assistance |
| Agency: | **CARE** |
| Sectors: | Health |
| Region: | Dushanbe, Khatlon |
| Activities: | Targeted food distributions |
| Agency: | **Caritas (Switzerland)** |
| Sectors: | Reconstruction |
| Region: | Khatlon |
| Activities: | Housing reconstruction |
| Agency: | **German Agro Action (GAA)** |

Sectors: Food and non-food distribution
Region: Garm, Leninabad, Republican region
Activities: Food assistance, seed and other non-food distributions

Agency: **Human Rights Watch/Helsinki (HRW/H)**
Sectors: Human rights
Region: Country-wide
Activities: Monitoring, reporting and advocacy on human rights issues

Agency: **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)**
Sectors: Food distribution, human rights, non-food distributions, tracing
Region: Country-wide
Activities: Distribution of food and non-food items, disseminating international humanitarian law, prison visits

Agency: **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)**
Sectors: Food distribution, health, non-food distribution
Region: Most regions
Activities: Distribution of food and medical supplies and other non-food items

Agency: **International Organization for Migration (IOM)**
Sectors: Disaster mitigation, repatriation
Region: Country-wide
Activities: Emergency management workshops, coordination of IDP convoys

Agency: **International Rescue Committee (IRC)**
Sectors: Training, small-enterprise development, water and sanitation
Region: Khatlon, Garm
Activities: Soap production and poultry projects (among other small-enterprise projects), rehabilitation of latrines, installation of water pumps

Agency: **Médecins sans Frontières–France (MSF-France)**
Sectors: Health
Region: Gorno-Badakhshan
Activities: Distribution of medical supplies

Agency: **Mercy Corps International (MCI)**
Sectors: Food distribution
Region: Garm, Republican region, Khatlon
Activities: Food distribution, food for work and monetization

Agency: **Orphans Refugees International (ORA)**
Sectors: Food distribution, non-food distribution
Region: Garm, Republican region, Khatlon
Activities: Distribution of relief supplies to orphanages

Agency: **Pharmaciens sans Frontières (PSF)**

Sectors: Health
Region: Most regions
Activities: Distribution of medical supplies

Agency: **Relief International (RI)**
Sectors: Health, repatriation, small-enterprise development projects
Region: Garm, Khatlon, Dushanbe
Activities: Health training, distribution of medical supplies, quick-impact projects

Agency: **Save the Children Federation/United Kingdom (SCF-UK)**
Sectors: Training, small-enterprise development fund
Region: Khatlon
Activities: Small income-generation projects

Agency: **Save the Children Federation/United States (SCF-US)**
Sectors: Food distribution, health, reconstruction, small-enterprise development, data
Region: Primarily Khatlon
Activities: Food distribution and food-for-work projects, housing and school reconstruction, supporting rural health care, small-enterprise development and data collection

Agency: **Shelter Now International (SNI)**
Sectors: Training, small-enterprise development
Region: Garm, Republican region
Activities: Training on private-enterprise management through roofing-tile workshops

Agency: **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**
Sectors: Education, health, water and sanitation, nutrition
Region: Country-wide
Activities: Distribution of education kits, medical supplies and nutritional supplements, supporting vaccination campaigns, promoting improved water and sanitation

Agency: **United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs (UNDHA)**
Sectors: Coordination
Region: Country-wide
Activities: Coordinating aid activities with humanitarian partners and the Government, assisting with Appeal preparations and reporting to donors

Agency: **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**
Sectors: Development
Region: Country-wide
Activities: Promoting government capacity building, structural reform and economic development programmes

| | |
|---|---|
| Agency: | **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)** |
| Sectors: | Reconstruction, repatriation, protection |
| Region: | Primarily Khatlon and Dushanbe regions |
| Activities: | Reconstruction of homes, repatriation and resettlement of refugees and IDPs, training for authorities on legal issues, sponsorship of quick-impact projects |

| | |
|---|---|
| Agency: | **United Nations Volunteers (UNV)** |
| Sectors: | Technical support, peace-building |
| Region: | Country-wide |
| Activities: | Providing technical support to UN agencies, promoting peace-building |

| | |
|---|---|
| Agency: | **Vision International (VI)** |
| Sectors: | Food distribution, health |
| Region: | Republican region and Dushanbe |
| Activities: | Distribution of food and medical supplies, support to construction of hospital |

| | |
|---|---|
| Agency: | **World Food Programme (WFP)** |
| Sectors: | Food distribution |
| Region: | Country-wide |
| Activities: | Targeted food distribution |

| | |
|---|---|
| Agency: | **World Health Organization (WHO)** |
| Sector: | Health |
| Region: | Country-wide |
| Activities: | Distribution of medical supplies, assistance to Ministry of Health in developing public health campaigns, capacity-building |

# Table I: Funding to the 1993-1994 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan By United Nations Organization

*as of 31 March 1994 (Final Report)*

*Compiled by DHA (FTS/CESU) on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies.*

| UN Organization | Tajikistan Requirements (Jan 1993 - March 1994) | Income (Contributions/Pledges) (US$) | Shortfall (Surplus) (US$) | Needs Covered (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNHCR * | 19,483,620 | 9,398,345 | 10,085,275 | 48.2% |
| UNICEF | 2,448,400 | 1,055,030 | 1,393,370 | 43.1% |
| WHO | 3,700,000 | 0 | 3,700,000 | 0.0% |
| IOM | 241,820 | 241,820 | 0 | 100.0% |
| DHA | 325,000 | 111,910 | 213,090 | 34.4% |
| WFP (non-food) | 350,000 | 0 | 350,000 | 0 |
| WFP (food & ITSH) | | | | |
| US$ | 5,969,000 | 2,086,874 | 3,882,126 | 35.0% |
| MTs | 14,850 | 3,455 | 11,395 | 23.3% |
| **Total** | **$32,517,840** | **$12,893,979** | **19,623,861** | **39.7%** |

* *Requirements/contributions include other Central Asian Republics -- Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Kazakstan. This is detailed in UNHCR Information Bulletin No. 1 on Central Asia of 2 June 1993.*

## Table II : 1993-1994 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Tajikistan

## Donor Breakdown of Contributions through UN Agencies

*as of 31 March 1994 (Final Report)*

*Compiled by DHA (FTS/CESU) on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies.*

| Donor | Channel | Project Code-Sector | Amount US$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Denmark | UNHCR | TJK-93-1/N02 - Multisectoral assistance | 483,091 |
| France | UNHCR | TJK-93-1/N02 - Multisectoral assistance | 347,826 |
| Germany | UNHCR | TJK-93-1/N02 - Multisectoral assistance | 238,095 |
| Japan | UNHCR | TJK-93-1/N02 - Multisectoral assistance | 1,000,000 |
| Luxembourg | UNHCR | TJK-93-1/N02 - Multisectoral assistance | 89,286 |
| Netherlands | DHA | TJK-93-1/N01 - Administrative/Programme support | 111,910 |
| Netherlands | UNHCR | TJK-93-1/N02 - Multisectoral assistance | 473,684 |
| Sweden | UNHCR | TJK-93-1/N02 - Multisectoral assistance | 828,402 |
| Sweden | UNHCR | TJK-93-1/N02 - Multisectoral assistance | 653,799 |
| Sweden | UNICEF | TJK-93-1/N03 - Multisectoral assistance | 355,030 |
| Switzerland | UNHCR | TJK-93-1/N02 - Multisectoral assistance | 335,570 |
| USA | IOM | TJK-93-1/N09 - Administrative/Programme support | 241,820 |
| USA | UNHCR | TJK-93-1/N02 - Multisectoral assistance | 2,000,000 |
| USA | UNHCR | TJK-93-1/N02 - Multisectoral assistance | 500,000 |
| USA | UNHCR | TJK-93-1/N02 - Multisectoral assistance | 800,000 |
| USA | UNHCR | TJK-93-1/N02 - Multisectoral assistance | 478,000 |
| USA | UNICEF | TJK-93-1/N03 - Multisectoral assistance | 500,000 |
| EC | UNHCR | TJK-93-1/N02 - Multisectoral assistance | 568,182 |
| EC | UNHCR | TJK-93-1/N02 - Multisectoral assistance | 602,410 |
| NC/USA | UNICEF | TJK-93-1/N03 - Multisectoral assistance | 200,000 |
| **Subtotal - Non Food Contributions** | | | **$10,807,105** |

| WFP Food Contributions | Channel | Code | Food (MTs) | Amount US$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Denmark | WFP | TJK-93-1/N04 - Complementary food | 2,930 MTs | 1,581,194 |
| Netherlands | WFP | TJK-93-1/N04 - Complementary food | 525 MTs | 505,680 |
| **Subtotal - Food Contributions** | | | **3,455 MTs** | **$2,086,874** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Grand Total** | **3,455 MTs** | **12,893,979** |

- *Requirements/contributions include other Central Asian Republics -- Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Kazakstan. This is detailed in UNHCR Information Bulletin No. 1 on Central Asia of 2 June 1993.*

ANNEX III

# Table I : Funding to the 1994 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Tajikistan By United Nations Agency

*as of 30 December 1994 (Final Report)*

**Compiled by DHA (FTS/CESU) on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies.**

| UN Agency | Tajikistan Requirements *(Apr-Dec 1994)* | Income/ Contributions *(US$)* | Shortfall *(US$)* | % Needs Covered *(%)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNHCR* | 14,270,000 | 10,440,353 ** | 3,829,647 | 73.2% |
| UNDP/UNV | 3,486,100 | 497,772 | 2,988,328 | 14.3% |
| UNICEF | 2,801,000 | 1,109,372 | 1,691,628 | 39.6% |
| WHO | 5,600,000 | 289,903 | 5,310,097 | 5.2% |
| UNESCO | 1,833,000 | 0 | 1,833,000 | 0.0% |
| IOM | 101,680 | 0 | 101,680 | 0.0% |
| DHA *** | 204,000 | 45,000 | 159,000 | 22.1% |
| WFP (Non-Food) | 675,000 | 765,598 | (90,598) | 113.4% |
| WFP (Food) | | | | |
| US$ | 13,568,730 | 13,789,345 | (220,615) | 101.6% |
| MTs | 29,780 | 31,679 | (1,899) | 106.4% |
| **Total** | **$42,539,510** | **$26,937,343** | **$15,602,167** | **63.3%** |

* *Includes support to Tajik refugees in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, as well as for logistical support activities in Uzbekistan for the operation activities for Tajikistan.*

** *Includes carryover amount of US$ 1,238,902, in addition to contributions received (US$ 9,201,451).*

*** *Please note that the USA has provided an additional US$ 258,713 to DHA for the SEP-NIS Programme.*

# Table II : 1994 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Tajikistan
## Donor Breakdown of Contributions through UN Agencies

*as of 30 December 1994 (Final Report)*

**Compiled by DHA (FTS/CESU) on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies.**

| Donor | Channel | Project Code-Sector | Amount US$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Denmark | UNHCR | TJK/94-1/N01 - Assistance to IDPs, returnees and refugees | 104,670 |
| Denmark | UNHCR | TJK/94-1/N01 - Assistance to IDPs, returnees and refugees | 513,699 |
| Finland | UNHCR | TJK/94-1/N01 - Assistance to IDPs, returnees and refugees | 202,241 |
| Finland | UNHCR | TJK/94-1/N01 - Assistance to IDPs, returnees and refugees | 328,947 |
| Finland | UNDP/UNV | TJK/94-1/N21 - Umbrella project | 21,362 |
| Germany | UNHCR | TJK/94-1/N01 - Assistance to IDPs, returnees and refugees | 303,030 |
| Luxembourg | UNHCR | TJK/94-1/N01 - Assistance to IDPs, returnees and refugees | 88,496 |
| Japan | UNHCR | TJK/94-1/NO1 - Assistance to IDPs, returnees and refugees | 1,000,000 |
| Netherlands | UNHCR | TJK/94-1/N01 - Assistance to IDPs, returnees and refugees | 454,545 |
| Norway | UNHCR | TJK/94-1/N01 - Assistance to IDPs, returnees and refugees | 273,973 |
| Sweden | WFP | TJK/94-1/N17 - Central Asia Logistics assessment | 75,000 |
| Sweden | WFP | TJK/94-1/N17 - Management costs | 64,000 |
| Sweden | UNDP/UNV | TJK/94-1/N03 - Assistance to peace building | 256,410 |
| Sweden | UNHCR | TJK/94-1/N01 - Assistance to IDPs, returnees and refugees | 647,668 |
| Sweden | UNICEF | TJK/94-1/N07-08 - Health activities (health kits-not requested in the appeal) | 384,615 |
| Switzerland | UNHCR | TJK/94-1/N01 - Assistance to IDPs, returnees and refugees | 150,376 |
| United Kingdom | UNHCR | TJK/94-1/N01 - Assistance to returnees, reconstruction of 10,000 shelters | 579,806 |
| United Kingdom | UNICEF | TJK/94-1/N05 - Nutrition | 50,000 |
| United Kingdom | UNICEF | TJK/94-1/N07-08 - Health activities (health kits-not requested in the appeal) | 60,000 |
| United Kingdom | UNICEF | TJK/94-1/N07-08 - Health activities (drugs-not requested in the appeal) | 100,000 |
| United Kingdom | UNICEF | TJK/94-1/N07-08 - Health activities (upgrade vaccine cold chain units) | 235,000 |
| United Kingdom | UNICEF | TJK/94-1/N12-13 - Water and Sanitation | 100,000 |
| United Kingdom | UNICEF | TJK/94-1/N16 - Education | 106,000 |
| United Kingdom | UNICEF | Unspecified | 73,757 |
| United Kingdom | WHO | TJK/94-1/N11 - Emergency support of the health care delivery system | 273,903 |
| United Kingdom | WHO | TJK/94-1/N10 - Physical and mental rehabilitation(Finnish Prosthesis expert) | 16,000 |
| United Kingdom | WFP | TJK/94-1/N17 - Management costs | 60,000 |
| USA * | UNDP | TJK/94-1/N02 - Income generation | 220,000 |
| USA | UNHCR | TJK/94-1/N01 - Assistance to IDPs, returnees and refugees | 650,000 |
| USA | UNHCR | TJK/94-1/N01 - Assistance to IDPs, returnees and refugees | 2,854,000 |
| USA | UNHCR | TJK/94-1/N01 - Assistance to IDPs, returnees and refugees | 1,000,000 |
| USA | UNHCR | TJK/94-1/N01 - Assistance to IDPs, returnees and refugees | 50,000 |
| USA | WFP | TJK/94-1/N17 - Management costs | 230,769 |
| USA | WFP | TJK/94-1/N17 - Management costs | 150,000 |
| USA | DHA | TJK/94-1/N22 - Coordination, capacity building, info. mgmt. | 45,000 |
| EC | WFP | TJK/94-1/N17 - Management costs | 185,829 |
| Carryover | UNHCR | TJK/94-1/N01 - Assistance to IDPs, returnees and refugees | 1,238,902 |
| **Total - Non-Food Contributions (Part A)** | | | **$13,147,998** |

| WFP Food Contributions | Channel | Code | MTs | Amount US$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Germany | WFP | TJK/94-1/N04 - Emergency food aid - Vegetable Oil | 307 MTs | 303,930 |
| Germany | WFP | TJK/94-1/N04 - Emergency food aid - Sugar | 250 MTs | 135,000 |
| United Kingdom | WFP | TJK/94-1/N06 - School feeding - HPB Biscuits | 30 MTs | 40,200 |
| United Kingdom | WFP | TJK/94-1/N04 - Emergency food aid - Cereals | 826 MTs | 305,620 |
| United Kingdom | WFP | TJK/94-1/N04 - Emergency food aid - HPB Biscuits | 270 MTs | 361,800 |
| United Kingdom | WFP | TJK/94-1/N04 - Emergency food aid - Vegetable Oil | 165 MTs | 163,350 |
| USA | WFP | TJK/94-1/N04 - Emergency food aid - Cereals | 5,447 MTs | 2,013,125 |
| USA | WFP | TJK/94-1/N04 - Emergency food aid - Vegetable Oil | 1,378 MTs | 1,364,220 |
| USA | WFP | TJK/94-1/N04 - Emergency food aid - Sugar | 374 MTs | 201,960 |
| EC | WFP | TJK/94-1/N04 - Emergency food aid - Cereals | 3,601 MTs | 1,263,725 |
| EC | WFP | TJK/94-1/N04 - Emergency food aid - Sugar | 374 MTs | 199,275 |
| EC | WFP | TJK/94-1/N04 - Emergency food aid - Vegetable Oil | 147 MTs | 145,530 |
| **Sub-Total - Food Contributions via WFP (1994)** | | | **13,169 MTs** | **6,697,735** |
| EC ** | Red Cross (IFRC) | TJK/94-1/N04 - Emergency food aid - Cereals | 2,000 MTs | 740,000 |
| EC ** | Red Cross (IFRC) | TJK/94-1/N04 - Emergency food aid - Vegetable Oil | 350 MTs | 346,500 |
| EC ** | Red Cross (IFRC) | TJK/94-1/N04 - Emergency food aid - Sugar | 150 MTs | 81,000 |
| **Sub-Total - Food Contributions via NGOs/Others (1994)** | | | **2,500 MTs** | **1,167,500** |
| Sweden | WFP | TJK/94-1/N04 - Emergency food aid - Cereals | 1,120 MTs | 420,000 |
| Sweden | WFP | TJK/94-1/N04 - Emergency food aid - Sugar | 85 MTs | 46,325 |
| United Kingdom | WFP | TJK/94-1/N04 - Emergency food aid -Sugar | 86 MTs | 46,870 |
| USA | WFP | TJK/94-1/N04 - Emergency food aid -Cereals | 453 MTs | 169,875 |
| EC | WFP | TJK/94-1/N04 - Emergency food aid -Wheat Flour | 7,109 MTs | 2,665,875 |
| EC | WFP | TJK/94-1/N04 - Emergency food aid - Wheat Flour | 320 MTs | 120,000 |
| EC | WFP | TJK/94-1/N04 - Emergency food aid - Rice | 3,000 MTs | 1,125,000 |
| EC | WFP | TJK/94-1/N04 - Emergency food aid - Rice | 3,300 MTs | 1,237,500 |
| EC | WFP | TJK/94-1/N04 - Emergency food aid - Sugar | 450 MTs | 245,250 |
| EC | WFP | TJK/94-1/N04 - Emergency food aid - Sugar | 87 MTs | 47,415 |
| **Sub-Total - Food Contributions to be carried over to the new phase (1995)** | | | **16,810 MTs** | **6,134,110** |
| **Total - Food Contributions (Part B)** | | | **31,679 MTs** | **13,789,345** |
| **Grand-Total (A+B)** | | | **31,679 MTs** | **26,937,343** |

* *UNDP did not have the capacity to manage the programme at the time of receipt,so these funds were transferred to UNHCR at the end of 1994 to fund UNHCR's Quick Impact Projects (QIPs).*

** *WFP reports that food contributions through other agencies excludes a 4,500 MTs contribution of wheat flour from the EC to an NGO as it cannot be confirmed as being directly against the Appeal. Thus the only food contributions through other agencies should be the 2,500 MTs through the Red Cross (IFRC).*

# Table III : 1994 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for TAJIKISTAN
## Funding of Projects by Sector
*as of 30 December 1994 (Final Report)*

**Compiled by DHA (FTS/CESU) on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies.**

| Code | Sector/Activity (April - December 1994) | Agency | Revised Requirements | Contributions (US$) | Shortfall (US$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Resettlement and Integration of Returning Refugees** | | | | | |
| N01 | Assistance to IDPs, returnees and refugees | UNHCR | 14,270,000 | 10,440,353 * | 3,829,647 |
| N02 | Income generation | UNDP | 2,200,000 | 220,000 ** | 1,980,000 |
| N03 | Assistance to peace-building | UNDP/UNV | 245,000 | 256,410 | (11,410) |
| | ***Subtotal for Resettlement and Integration of Returning Refugees*** | | ***16,715,000*** | ***10,916,763*** | ***5,798,237*** |
| **Food Aid** | | | | | |
| N04 | Emergency food aid | WFP | 12,965,120 | 13,749,145 | (784,025) |
| | ***Subtotal for Food Aid*** | | ***12,965,120*** | ***13,749,145*** | ***(784,025)*** |
| **Nutrition and Health** | | | | | |
| N05 | Provision of iron and folic acid to pregnant women | UNICEF | 51,000 | 50,000 | 1,000 |
| N06 | School feeding in primary schools in former conflict zones | WFP | 603,610 | 40,200 | 563,410 |
| N07-08 | Health activities | UNICEF | 590,000 | 779,615 | (189,615) |
| N09 | Control of communicable diseases and prevention of disease | WHO | 1,700,000 | 0 | 1,700,000 |
| N10 | Physical and mental rehabilitation of conflict-affected victims | WHO | 570,000 | 16,000 | 554,000 |
| N11 | Emergency support of the health care delivery system | WHO | 3,330,000 | 273,903 | 3,056,097 |
| | ***Subtotal for Nutrition and Health*** | | ***6,844,610*** | ***1,159,718*** | ***5,684,892*** |
| **Water Supply and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| N12-13 | Water supply and sanitation | UNICEF | 1,510,000 | 100,000 | 1,410,000 |
| | ***Subtotal for Water and Sanitation*** | | ***1,510,000*** | ***100,000*** | ***1,410,000*** |
| **Education and Support to Children in Difficult Circumstances** | | | | | |
| N14 | Support to the Ministry of Education | UNESCO | 1,833,000 | 0 | 1,833,000 |
| N15 | Support to children in especially difficult circumstances | UNICEF | 400,000 | 0 | 400,000 |
| N16 | Support to basic school needs in conflict-affected areas | UNICEF | 250,000 | 106,000 | 144,000 |
| | ***Subtotal for Education and Support to Children in Difficult Circumstances*** | | ***2,483,000*** | ***106,000*** | ***2,377,000*** |
| **Logistics** | | | | | |
| N17 | Central Asia Logistics Assessment/Management costs | WFP | 675,000 | 765,598 | (90,598) |
| | ***Subtotal for Logistics*** | | ***675,000*** | ***765,598*** | ***(90,598)*** |
| **Capacity Building, Emergency Information Mgmt. and Implementation Support** | | | | | |
| N18 | Capacity building programme for Tajikistan | IOM | 25,000 | 0 | 25,000 |
| N19 | Database development | IOM | 76,680 | 0 | 76,680 |
| N20 | Information, data collection and dissemination | UNDP | 371,500 | 0 | 371,500 |
| N21 | Umbrella project | UNDP/UNV | 669,600 | 21,362 | 648,238 |
| | ***Subtotal for Capacity Bldg, Emergency Information Mgmt. and Impl'n. Support*** | | ***1,142,780*** | ***21,362*** | ***1,121,418*** |
| **Coordination** | | | | | |
| N22 | Coordination | DHA*** | 204,000 | 45,000 | 159,000 |
| | ***Subtotal for Coordination*** | | ***204,000*** | ***45,000*** | ***159,000*** |
| | | | | 73,757 | (73,757) |
| ***Funds to be specified by UNICEF*** | | | | | |
| | **Grand Total** | | **$42,539,510** | **$26,937,343** | **15,602,167** |

* *Includes carryover amount of US$ 1,230,902, in addition to contributions received (US$ 9,201,451).*

** *UNDP did not have the capacity to manage the programme at the time of receipt, so these funds were transferred to UNHCR at the end of 1994 to fund UNHCR's Quick Impact Projects (QIPs).*

*** *Please note that the USA has provided an additional US$ 258,713 for the SEP-NIS Programme.*

# Table IV : Additional 1994 Pledges/Contributions to Tajikistan
## (Outside of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal framework)

*as of 25 January 1995*

**Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to DHA by Donors.**

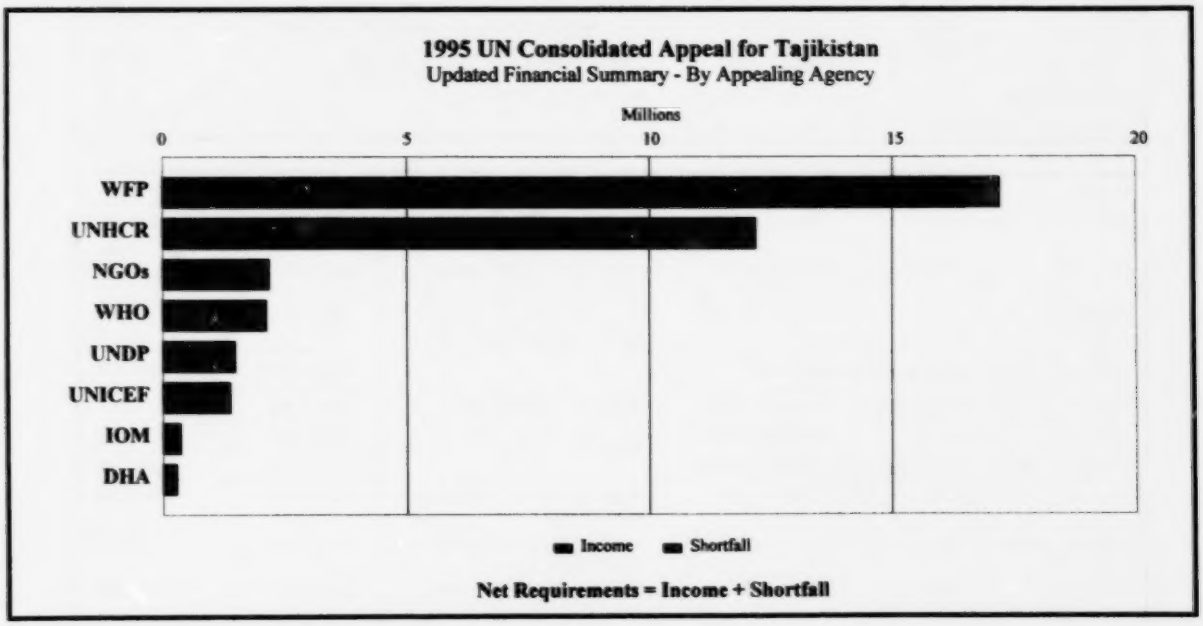
| Decision Date | Donor | Channel | Description | Value US$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17-Feb-94 | Germany | Multi | Cash for reconstruction of houses belonging to refugees returning from Afghanistan | **289,017** |
| 19-Dec-94 | Luxembourg | IFRC | Cash for food aid and medical assistance for displaced persons | **129,032** |
| 07-Oct-94 | Sweden | RC/Sweden and IFRC | Cash for distribution of medical kits, food to most vulnerable, coal for heating plus educational support | **401,070** |
| 17-Feb-94 | United Kingdom | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 11/94) | **60,602** |
| 27-May-94 | USA | ICRC | Cash for assistance to internally displaced persons | 200,000 |
| 01-Jul-94 | USA | IRC | Cash for shelter and medical assistance | 250,000 |
| 01-Jul-94 | USA | SCF | Cash for shelter and infrastructure | 325,000 |
| | | | **Sub-Total** | **775,000** |
| 28-Apr-94 | EC | MSF/Belgium | Cash for water and sanitation programme in Chartouz, Kabodian, Bochtar, Varsh and Kurgantube | 413,793 |
| 12-Aug-94 | EC | SOCINT | Cash for food aid (part of ECU 7 million) | 39,409 |
| 12-Aug-94 | EC | SOCINT | Cash for food aid (part of ECU 7 million) | 15,225 |
| 18-Aug-94 | EC | SOCINT | Cash for food aid (part of ECU 7 million) | 22,670 |
| 30-Aug-94 | EC | LICROS | Cash for food aid (part of ECU 7 million) | 304,507 |
| 01-Sep-94 | EC | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 11/94) | 300,282 |
| 01-Sep-94 | EC | IFRC | In kind - 150 MTs of sugar (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 11/94) | 81,000 |
| 01-Sep-94 | EC | IFRC | In kind - 2,000 MTs of wheat flour (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 11/94) | 740,000 |
| 01-Sep-94 | EC | IFRC | In kind - 350 MTs of oil (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 11/94) | 346,500 |
| 07-Sep-94 | EC | MSF/France | Cash for refugees and displaced persons | 414,129 |
| 07-Sep-94 | EC | Reserve | Cash for refugees and displaced persons | 12,180 |
| 10-Nov-94 | EC | Reserve | Cash for studies and evaluation (Part of ECU 90,000) | 31,646 |
| 10-Nov-94 | EC | AEC | Cash for studies and evaluation (Part of ECU 90,000) | 113,924 |
| | | | **Sub-Total** | **2,835,265** |
| 15-Sep-94 | UNHCR | IFRC | In kind - 3,000 MTs. of coal (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 11/94) | **105,263** |
| 31-Aug-94 | WFP | IFRC | In kind - 113 MTs. of oil (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 11/94) | 90,977 |
| 31-Aug-94 | WFP | IFRC | In kind - 675 MTs. of wheat flour (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 11/94) | 122,556 |
| | | | **Sub-Total** | **213,533** |
| 31-Aug-94 | RC/Austria | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 11/94) | **11,278** |
| 22-Aug-94 | RC/Canada | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 11/94) | **4,511** |
| 16-Sep-94 | RC/Denmark | IFRC | In kind - 20 MTs. of soap (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 11/94) | 28,692 |
| 12-Oct-94 | RC/Denmark | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 11/94) | 65,789 |
| | | | **Sub-Total** | **94,481** |
| 23-Dec-94 | RC/Finland | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 11/94) | **41,408** |
| 24-Oct-94 | RC/Germany | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 11/94) | **129,032** |
| 26-Aug-94 | RC/Iceland | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 11/94) | **2,895** |
| 30-Aug-94 | RC/Japan | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 11/94) | **143,538** |
| 11-Oct-94 | RC/Monaco | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 11/94) | **5,682** |
| 08-Dec-94 | RC/Netherlands | IFRC | In kind - medical kits (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 11/94) | **567,803** |
| 30-Aug-94 | RC/New Zealand | IFRC | In kind - services/delegates for 2 and 6 months (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 11/94) | **90,226** |
| **TOTAL** | | | | **5,899,636** |

## Table I: Funding to the 1995 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for TAJIKISTAN
### Updated Financial Summary - By Appealing Agency
*as of 29 December 1995*

**Compiled by DHA (FTS/CESU) on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies.**

| Appealing Agency | Appeal Requirements *(Jan-Dec 1995)* US$ | Stocks as of 1.1.95 MTs | Net Requirements *(Jan-Dec 1995)* US$ | Income *(Cont., Pledg., C/o)* US$ | Shortfall US$ | Needs Covered % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **UNHCR** | 12,194,000 | --- | 12,194,000 | 9,326,686 | 2,867,314 | 76.5% |
| **UNICEF** | 1,375,000 | --- | 1,375,000 | 1,250,937 | 124,063 | 91.0% |
| **WHO** | 2,120,000 | --- | 2,120,000 | 158,730 | 1,961,270 | 7.5% |
| **UNDP** | 1,476,424 | --- | 1,476,424 | 0 | 1,476,424 | 0.0% |
| **UNESCO** | 81,200 | --- | 81,200 | 48,467 | 32,733 | 59.7% |
| **IOM** | 361,250 | --- | 361,250 | 361,250 | 0 | 100.0% |
| **NGOs** | 2,177,054 | --- | 2,177,054 | 894,062 | 1,282,992 | 41.1% |
| **DHA** | 276,500 | --- | 276,500 | 214,468 | 62,032 | 77.6% |
| **WFP - (Non-Food) - US$** | 700,000 | --- | 700,000 | 268,534 | 431,466 | 38.4% |
| **- (Food) - US$** | 21,379,875 | --- | 16,528,495 | 16,281,346 * | 247,149 | 98.5% |
| ***- (Food) - MTs*** | *49,275* | *10,926* | *38,349* | *34,781* * | *3,568* | *90.7%* |
| **TOTAL** | **42,141,303** | **10,926** | **37,289,923** | **28,804,480** | **8,485,443** | **77.2%** |

* *Note that of the 34,781 MTs (US$16.3 million) reported by WFP -- 15,659 MTs (US$ 7.3 million) represents contributions announced in 1994 and scheduled for delivery in 1995.*



# Table II: UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for TAJIKISTAN
## Donor Breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Agencies
*as of 29 December 1995*

**Compiled by DHA (FTS/CESU) on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies.**

**A. Non-Food**

| Donor | Channel | Project Code | Sector/Activity | Amount US$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cyprus | DHA | TJK/95-1/N18 | Coordination | 1,000 |
| Denmark | UNHCR | TJK/95-1/N01A-I | Multisectoral activities | 540,541 |
| Japan | IOM | TJK/95-1/N16 | Capacity building | 97,250 |
| Japan | UNHCR | TJK/95-1/N01A-I | Multisectoral activities | 800,000 |
| Netherlands | UNHCR | TJK/95-1/N01A-I | Multisectoral activities | 974,026 |
| Netherlands | UNHCR | TJK/95-1/N01A-I | Multisectoral activities | 636,943 |
| Netherlands | UNICEF | TJK/95-1/N07 | Provision of life-saving drugs | 18,831 |
| Netherlands | UNICEF | TJK/95-1/N07 | Provision of life-saving drugs | 514,706 |
| Netherlands | WFP | TJK/95-1/N05 | Monitoring and logistics costs | 61,063 |
| Netherlands | DHA | TJK/95-1/N18 | Coordination | 64,103 |
| Netherlands | SCF/USA | TJK/95-1/N02 | Rehabilitation of 30 schools | 244,062 |
| Norway | UNHCR | TJK/95-1/N01A-I | Multisectoral activities | 161,551 |
| Norway | UNICEF | TJK/95-1/N12 | In kind - High protein biscuits incl. freight costs | 228,078 |
| Norway | UNICEF | TJK/95-1/N12 | In kind - High protein biscuits incl. freight costs | 150,592 |
| Sweden | UNHCR | TJK/95-1/N01A-I | Multisectoral activities | 678,426 |
| Switzerland | UNHCR | TJK/95-1/N01A-I | Multisectoral activities | 431,034 |
| United Kingdom | UNHCR | TJK/95-1/N01A-I | Multisectoral activities | 476,190 |
| United Kingdom | UNICEF | TJK/95-1/N10 | Water and sanitation | 158,730 |
| United Kingdom | WHO | TJK/95-1/N06A-B | Health activities | 158,730 |
| United Kingdom | DHA | TJK/95-1/N18 | Coordination | 79,365 |
| USA | IOM | TJK/95-1/N03 | Emerg. transp. of IDPs to Gorno Badakhshan | 164,250 |
| USA | IOM | TJK/95-1/N16 | Capacity building | 99,750 |
| USA | UNHCR | TJK/95-1/N01A-I | Multisec. - Reinteg of ret./IDPs in various regions | 600,000 |
| USA | UNHCR | TJK/95-1/N01A-I | Multisec. - Reinteg of ret./IDPs in various regions | 2,000,000 |
| USA | UNHCR | TJK/95-1/N01A-I | Multisec. - Reinteg of ret./IDPs in various regions | 700,000 |
| USA | UNICEF | TJK/95-1/N07 | Provision of life-saving drugs | 180,000 |
| USA | WFP | TJK/95-1/N05 | Project support | 150,000 |
| USA | DHA | TJK/95-1/N18 | Coordination | 70,000 |
| USA | IRC | TJK/95-1/N11 | Water and sanitation | 400,000 |
| USA | Relief Int'l | TJK/95-1/N08 | Emergency health assistance | 250,000 |
| EC-ECHO | UNHCR | TJK/95-1/N01A-I | In kind - 4,500 c. m. of timber incl. transp/dist. | 1,321,088 |
| EC-ECHO | WFP | TJK/95-1/N05 | Land transp./commu./proj. support/conting. reserve | 57,471 |
| ICFOUEL (JPN) | UNESCO | TJK/95-1/N13 | Health education for school age children | 20,000 |
| Miserio (GER) | UNESCO | TJK/95-1/N13 | Health education for school age children | 28,467 |
| Private, Sweden | UNHCR | TJK/95-1/N01A-I | Multisectoral activities | 6,887 |
| **Total - Non-Food Contributions (Part A)** | | | | **12,523,134** |

**B. Food Aid**

| Donor | | Project Code | Commodity | MTs | Amount US$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Netherlands | WFP | TJK/95-1/N05 | Food aid - 1,077 MTs Wheat Flour; 300 MTs sugar | 1,377 MTs | 649,351 |
| USA | WFP | TJK/95-1/N05 | Food aid - 2,796 MTs Wheat Flour; 705 MTs veg. oil | 3,501 MTs | 2,000,000 |
| EC-ECHO | WFP | TJK/95-1/N05 | Food aid - 2,444 MTs Wheat Flour; 450 MTs sugar | 2,894 MTs | 1,315,789 |
| **Sub-Total - Food Contributions via WFP (1995)** | | | | **7,772 MTs** | **3,965,140** |
| USA | MCY/USA | TJK/95-1/N05 | Food aid - Vegetable Oil | 1,000 MTs | 1,145,000 |
| NGOs | NGOs | TJK/95-1/N05 | Food aid - Cereals | 10,350 MTs | 3,881,250 |
| **Sub-Total - Food Contributions via NGOs/Others (1995)** | | | | **11,350 MTs** | **5,026,250** |
| Sweden | WFP | TJK/95-1/N05 | Food aid - 800 MTs wheat flour; 85 MTs sugar | 885 MTs | 650,000 |
| United Kingdom | WFP | TJK/95-1/N05 | Food aid - 1,080 MTs wheat flour; 86 MTs sugar | 1,166 MTs | 597,000 |
| EC-ECHO | WFP | TJK/95-1/N05 | Food aid - 13,070 MTs wheat flour; 538 MTs sugar | 13,608 MTs | 6,042,956 |
| **Sub-Total - Food Carried Over from the previous phase (1994)** | | | | **15,659 MTs** | **7,289,956** |
| **Total - Food Contributions (Part B)** | | | | **34,781 MTs** | **16,281,346** |
| **TOTAL (A + B)** | | | | **34,781 MTs** | **28,804,480** |

**The following new contribution has been announced by the Donor but not yet confirmed by the UN Agency:**

23-Oct-95 - EC-ECHO - WFP - Cash for complementary food basket for most vulnerable groups **1,251,647**

# Table III: UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for TAJIKISTAN
## Listing of Project Activities by Sector
*as of 29 December 1995*

**Compiled by DHA (FTS/CESU) on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies.**

| Code | Sector/Activity *(January - December 1995)* | Agency/ NGO | Net Requirements (US$) | Income *(Cont. Pldg. C/o)* (US$) | Shortfall (US$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSISTANCE TOWARDS REINTEGRATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES** | | | | | |
| N01A-I | Multisectoral activities | UNHCR | 12,194,000 | 9,326,686 | 2,867,314 |
| N02 | Reconstruction of destroyed schools and health posts | SCF-USA | 237,994 | 244,062 | (6,068) |
| N03 | Emergency transportation for internally displaced persons | IOM | 164,250 | 164,250 | 0 |
| N01-E | Quick Impact Proj. (QIPs), inc. generation and subsistent production | UNDP/UNV | 700,000 | 0 | 700,000 |
| N04 | Assist. to promote community-based confidence bldg. in Khatlon Regio | UNDP | 112,424 | 0 | 112,424 |
| | **Sub-Total** | | **13,408,668** | **9,734,998** | **3,673,670** |
| **EMERGENCY FOOD AID** | | | | | |
| N05 | Emergency food assistance | WFP * | 17,228,495 | 16,549,880 | 678,615 |
| | **Sub-Total** | | **17,228,495** | **16,549,880** | **678,615** |
| **HEALTH** | | | | | |
| N06A-B | Health activities | WHO | 2,120,000 | 158,730 | 1,961,270 |
| N07 | Provision of essential life-saving drugs | UNICEF | 500,000 | 713,537 | (213,537) |
| N08 | Emergency health assistance | Relief Int'l. | 405,000 | 250,000 | 155,000 |
| N09 | Emerg. medical assistance to isolated and war-affected Pamir population | MSF-France | 175,000 | 0 | 175,000 |
| | **Sub-Total** | | **3,200,000** | **1,122,267** | **2,077,733** |
| **WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION** | | | | | |
| N10 | Water and sanitation | UNICEF | 375,000 | 158,730 | 216,270 |
| N11 | Water/sanitation, health education and soap production | IRC | 791,060 | 400,000 | 391,060 |
| | **Sub-Total** | | **1,166,060** | **558,730** | **607,330** |
| **EDUCATION AND SUPPORT TO CHILDREN IN DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES** | | | | | |
| N12 | Support to basic school needs | UNICEF | 500,000 | 378,670 | 121,330 |
| N13 | Health education to conflict-affected school children | UNESCO | 81,200 | 48,467 | 32,733 |
| N14 | Emergency shoe aid | CADA | 325,000 | 0 | 325,000 |
| N15 | Basic needs assistance for social orphans in State Institutions | ORA | 243,000 | 0 | 243,000 |
| | **Sub-Total** | | **1,149,200** | **427,137** | **722,063** |
| **CAPACITY BUILDING AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT** | | | | | |
| N16 | Capacity building for disaster mitigation and preparedness | IOM | 197,000 | 197,000 | 0 |
| N17 | Information, data collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination | UNDP | 664,000 | 0 | 664,000 |
| | **Sub-Total** | | **861,000** | **197,000** | **664,000** |
| **COORDINATION** | | | | | |
| N18 | Coordination | DHA | 276,500 | 214,468 | 62,032 |
| | **Sub-Total** | | **276,500** | **214,468** | **62,032** |
| | **TOTAL** | | **37,289,923** | **28,804,480** | **8,485,443** |

* *Note that of the 34,781 MTs (US$ 16.3 million) reported by WFP - - 15,659 MTs (US$ 7.3 million) represents contributions announced in 1994 and scheduled for delivery in 1995.*

## Table IV: 1995 Additional Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan
## Outside of the framework of UN Consolidated Appeal

*as of 05 February 1996*

**Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to DHA by Donors.**

| Decision Date | Donor | Channel | Description | Value US$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14-Jul-95 | Finland | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 46,729 |
| 14-Jul-95 | Finland | IFRC | In kind - tents, medical kits, etc. (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 141,956 |
| 23-Nov-95 | Finland | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 53,319 |
| 09-Oct-95 | Finland | UNICEF | Cash for UNICEF/WHO/IFRC Appeal for diptheria in the Newly Independent States | 93,677 |
| 08-Dec-95 | Finland | UNICEF | Cash for special assistance to the most vulnerable children | 118,203 |
| | | | **Sub-Total** | **453,884** |
| 18-Jan-95 | Luxembourg | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | **129,032** |
| 26-May-95 | Netherlands | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 50,000 |
| 01-Sep-95 | Netherlands | Relief International/USA | Cash for purchase and distribution of medical supplies for health programme on behalf of IDPs in Tajikistan as well as Tajik refugees in Kunduz | 290,909 |
| 20-Sep-95 | Netherlands | RC/Netherlands | Cash for medical emergency relief programme: provision of medicines and medical supplies to local level hospitals and psychoneurogical hospitals (185 hospital kits, 70 appendicitis sets and hygienic goods (soap)) | 604,891 |
| 18-Aug-95 | Netherlands | SCF/United Kingdom | Cash to Relief and Rehabilitation project in Bokhtar District (materials/equipment for 1,000 female headed houlseholds) | 256,728 |
| 02-Feb-95 | Netherlands | Stichting Vluchteling | Cash for internally displaced in the Garm Region for reconstruction and income generation | 102,941 |
| 20-Dec-95 | Netherlands | UNDP | Cash for food distribution programme for the elderly in Bishkek, Naryn, Talas & Karakol cities | 51,242 |
| 20-Dec-95 | Netherlands | UNICEF | Cash for purch., transp. & distrib. of 1,665 MTs of coal for health clinics & prim. & sec. schools in the most isolated locations in the Talas & Naryn | 51,242 |
| | | | **Sub-Total** | **1,407,953** |
| 08-Jan-95 | Norway | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 294,551 |
| 21-Jun-95 | Norway | RC/Norway | Cash for IFRC relief operations in Tajikistan in 1995 | 419,321 |
| 06-Dec-95 | Norway | RC/Norway | Cash/In kind - Secondment of coordinator and purchase of safety equipment (POL95-A445) | 74,160 |
| 06-Dec-95 | Norway | UNICEF | In kind- 2 containers of HPB including freight (POL 95-B102B) | 150,592 |
| | | | **Sub-Total** | **938,624** |
| 10-Aug-95 | Sweden | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 283,286 |
| 16-May-95 | Sweden | Swedish Scout Council | Cash to fund the freight costs of "Peace Packs" (educational material, hygiene articles, cloths) | 6,887 |
| | | | **Sub-Total** | **290,173** |
| 29-Mar-95 | United Kingdom | IFRC | In kind - 44 medical kits for pediatric hospitals (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 119,048 |
| 10-Sep-95 | United Kingdom | OXFAM | Cash for purchase and transport of 20,000 items of winter clothing | 41,538 |
| 05-May-95 | United Kingdom | SCF/UK | Cash for household economy programmes for female headed households | 180,000 |
| 21-Mar-95 | United Kingdom | Vision International | Cash for food, medical supplies and transport costs for victims of civil strife | 55,556 |
| 30-Oct-95 | United Kingdom | WFP | In kind - 300 Mts of high protein biscuits | 420,000 |
| | | | **Sub-Total** | **816,142** |
| 20-Jul-95 | USA | Aga Khan Foundation | Cash to fund the completion of Pamir I hydroelectric station in Gorno-Badakhshan | 400,000 |
| 20-Jul-95 | USA | Aga Khan Foundation | Cash for emergency food assistance | 300,000 |
| 03-May-95 | USA | ICRC | Cash | 100,000 |
| 03-May-95 | USA | IFRC | Cash | 100,000 |
| 05-May-95 | USA | Mercy Corp. International | In kind - 1,000 MTs of butter oil | 1,000,000 |
| 20-Jul-95 | USA | Save the Children | Cash to start an emergency health assistance project | 313,200 |
| 20-Jul-95 | USA | Save the Children | Cash for the continuation of food for work shelter rehabilitation project with UNHCR | 236,800 |
| | | | **Sub-Total** | **2,450,000** |
| 23-Mar-95 | EC-ECHO | Aga Khan Foundation | Cash for food aid to most vulnerable groups (Part of ECU 8 million *) | 637,755 |
| 06-Dec-95 | EC-ECHO | Caritas/Switzerland | Cash for medical and health supplies to hospitals and clinics, shelter components for reconstruction of houses (Part of ECU 1,550,000) | 327,654 |
| 23-Mar-95 | EC-ECHO | Deutsche Welthungerhilfe | Cash for food aid to most vulnerable groups (Part of ECU 8 million *) | 3,188,776 |
| 10-May-95 | EC-ECHO | Deutsche Welthungerhilfe | Assist. to hospitals/specialised institutions (med. supp., med., log. products) (Part of ECU 2.2 million) | 604,027 |
| 23-Mar-95 | EC-ECHO | Deutsche Welthungerhilfe | Cash for food aid to most vulnerable groups of Kyrgystan | 1,913,265 |
| 23-Oct-95 | EC-ECHO | France Libertes | Cash for complementary food basket for the most vulnerable groups (wheatflour, vegetable oil, sugar) (Part of ECU 4.95 million) | 1,185,771 |
| 23-Mar-95 | EC-ECHO | France Libertes | Cash for food aid to most vulnerable groups of Kyrgystan | 1,913,265 |
| 05-Dec-96 | EC-ECHO | France Libertes | Cash for medical and health supplies, clothing (Part of ECU 1,250,000) | 327,654 |
| 03-Mar-96 | EC-ECHO | France Libertes | Cash for medical supplies, medicines and logistic products (incl. transport and distribution) | 637,755 |

## Table IV: 1995 Additional Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan
## Outside of the framework of UN Consolidated Appeal

*as of 05 February 1996*

**Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to DHA by Donors.**

| Decision Date | Donor | Channel | Description | Value US$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23-Oct-95 | EC-ECHO | GAA | Cash for complementary food basket for most vulnerable groups (wheatflour, vegetable oil, sugar) (Part of ECU 4.95 million) | 1,515,152 |
| 23-Oct-95 | EC-ECHO | GAA | Cash for complementary food basket for most vulnerable groups (wheatflour, vegetable oil, sugar) (Part of ECU 4.95 million) | 1,185,771 |
| 09-Mar-95 | EC-ECHO | ICRC | Cash for blankets and food parcels (Part of ECU 430,000) | 548,469 |
| 23-Mar-95 | EC-ECHO | IFRC | Cash for food aid to most vulnerable groups (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) (Part of ECU 8 million *) | 1,024,599 |
| 23-Oct-95 | EC-ECHO | IFRC | Cash for complementary food basket for most vulnerable groups (wheatflour, vegetable oil, sugar) (Part of ECU 4.95 million) | 1,185,771 |
| 06-Dec-96 | EC-ECHO | Medecins sans Frontieres | Cash for medical and health supplies to hosptals and clinics, shelter components for reconstruction (Part of ECU 1,550,000) | 393,185 |
| 23-Oct-95 | EC-ECHO | Monitoring | Cash for complementary food basket for most vulnerable groups (wheatflour, vegetable oil, sugar) (Part of ECU 4.95 million) | 197,628 |
| 03-Mar-95 | EC-ECHO | Osterreichisches | Cash for medical supplies, medicines and logistics products (incl. transport & distribution) | 829,082 |
| 10-May-95 | EC-ECHO | PSF/France | Assist. to hospitals/specialised institutions (med. supp., med., log. products) (Part of ECU 2.2 million) | 1,140,940 |
| 06-Dec-96 | EC-ECHO | PSF/France | Cash for medical and health supplies to hosptals and clinics, shelter components for reconstruction (Part of ECU 1,550,000) | 1,048,493 |
| 03-Mar-96 | EC-ECHO | RC/Netherlands | Cash for medical supplies, medicines and logistics products (incl. transport & distribution) | 1,084,184 |
| 10-May-95 | EC-ECHO | RC/Netherlands | Assist. to hospitals/specialised institutions (med. supp., med., log. products) (Part of ECU 2.2 million) | 939,597 |
| 05-Dec-95 | EC-ECHO | RC/Netherlands | Cash for medical and health supplies, clothing (Part of ECU 1,250,000) | |
| 29-Jun-95 | EC-ECHO | UNICEF | Cash for vaccines, antitoxines, needles and associated medical supplies for diptheria epidemic (UNICEF/WHO/IFRC Appeal for Diptheria control in NIS countries) (Part of ECU 2.6 million) | 1,623,656 524,246 |
| 05-Dec-95 | EC-ECHO | UNICEF | Cash for vaccines and other medical suplies, and specially targeted food (Part of ECU 1,000,000) | 786,370 |
| 06-Dec-95 | EC-ECHO | Various: NGOs & WFP | Cash for vaccines and other medical supplies, and specially targetted food (Part of ECU 1,000,000) | 524,246 |
| 10-May-95 | EC-ECHO | Vision International/UK | Assist. to hospitals/specialised institutions (med. supp., med., log. products) (Part of ECU 2.2 million) | 268,456 |
| 06-Dec-95 | EC-ECHO | Vision International/UK | Cash for medical and health supplies to hosptals and clinics, shelter components for reconstruction (Part of ECU 1,550,000) | 262,123 |
| 23-Oct-95 | EC-ECHO | WFP | Cash for complementary food basket for most vulnerable groups (wheatflour, vegetable oil, sugar) (Part of ECU 4.95 million) | 1,251,647 |
| 05-Dec-95 | EC-ECHO | Women Aid International | Cash for medical and health supplies, clothing (Part of ECU 1,250,000) | 786,370 |
| | | | **Sub-Total** | **27,855,907** |
| 16-Aug-95 | RC/Austria | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 26,316 |
| 14-Jul-95 | RC/Canada | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 46,729 |
| 28-Jul-95 | RC/Canada | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 3,104 |
| 02-Oct-95 | RC/Canada | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 3,674 |
| 15-Nov-95 | RC/Canada | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 554 |
| 11-Dec-95 | RC/Denmark | IFRC | In kind - various (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 55,274 |
| 03-Nov-95 | RC/Germany | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 75,000 |
| 19-Aug-95 | RC/Iceland | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 4,673 |
| 28-Aug-95 | RC/Japan | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 65,399 |
| 21-Jul-95 | RC/Monaco | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 4,098 |
| 17-Apr-95 | RC/Netherlands | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 20,000 |
| 03-Nov-95 | RC/Netherlands | IFRC | Cash for DPP (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 11,485 |
| 08-Jan-95 | RC/Norway | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 73,638 |
| 02-Jun-95 | RC/Switzerland | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 2,000 |
| 07-Dec-95 | RC/Switzerland | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 61,947 |
| 02-Jun-95 | RC/USA | IFRC | Cash (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 40,000 |
| 30-Jun-95 | Various | IFRC | Services - delegates (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 219,298 |
| | | | **Sub-Total** | **713,189** |
| 29-Mar-95 | Soros Foundation | SCF/USA | Cash for income generation projects (GGLS), with a focus on training | **50,000** |
| 27-Jul-95 | WFP | IFRC | In kind - 128 mts. of oil (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 124,870 |
| 27-Jul-95 | WFP | IFRC | In kind - 80 mts. of oil (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 26,667 |
| 27-Jul-95 | WFP | IFRC | In kind - 880 mts. of wheat flour (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 173,509 |
| 27-Jul-95 | WFP | IFRC | In kind - 20 mts. of milk (IFRC Revised Emergency Appeal No. 01.36/95) | 39,088 |
| | | | **Sub-Total** | **364,134** |
| **TOTAL** | | | | **35,469,038** |

** Note that the balance of this decision – ECU 3 million has been earmarked for Kyrgystan and has not been included in this Table.*

## Table V: Major Donors of Humanitarian Assistance for Tajikistan

*Compiled by DHA on the basis of information reported by donors and appealing agencies.*

### Response to 1995 UN Consolidated Appeal for Tajikistan

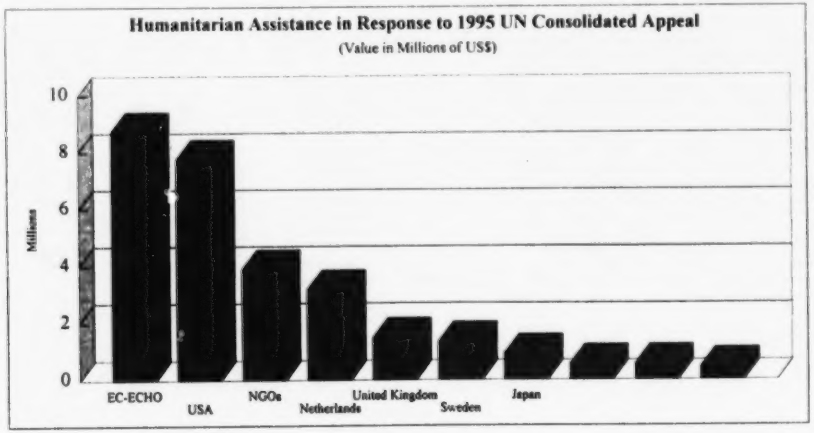
*Jan-Dec 1995*

| | Donor | Value US$ | % of Funding |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | EC-ECHO | 8,737,304 | 30.33% |
| 2. | USA | 7,759,000 | 26.94% |
| 3. | NGOs | 3,881,250 | 13.47% |
| 4. | Netherlands | 3,163,085 | 10.98% |
| 5. | United Kingdom | 1,470,015 | 5.10% |
| 6. | Sweden | 1,328,426 | 4.61% |
| 7. | Japan | 897,250 | 3.11% |
| 8. | Denmark | 540,541 | 1.88% |
| 9. | Norway | 540,221 | 1.88% |
| 10. | Switzerland | 431,034 | 1.50% |
| | *Others* | 56,354 | 0.20% |
| | **TOTAL** | **28,804,480** | **100.00%** |

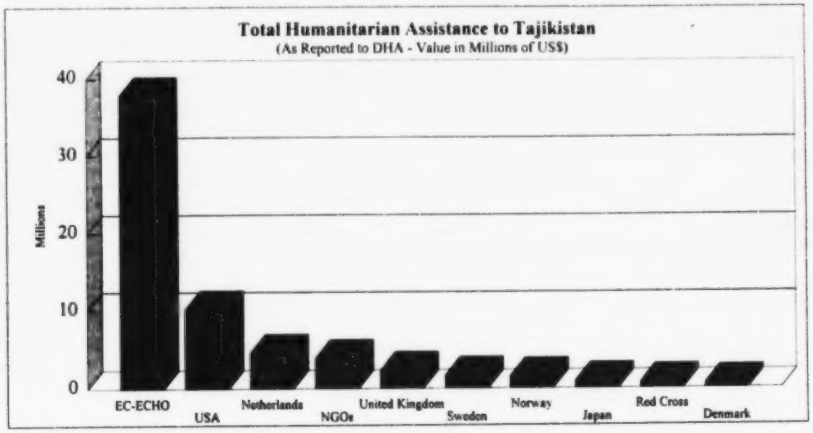
### Total Humanitarian Assistance for Tajikistan in 1995

*as of 05 February 1996*

| | Donor | Value US$ | % of Funding |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | EC-ECHO | 37,844,858 | 57.76% |
| 2. | USA | 10,209,000 | 15.58% |
| 3. | Netherlands | 4,571,038 | 6.98% |
| 4. | NGOs | 3,881,250 | ERR |
| 5. | United Kingdom | 2,286,157 | 3.49% |
| 6. | Sweden | 1,618,599 | 2.47% |
| 7. | Norway | 1,478,845 | 2.26% |
| 8. | Japan | 897,250 | 1.37% |
| 9. | Red Cross | 713,189 | 1.09% |
| 10. | Denmark | 540,541 | 0.82% |
| | *Others** | 1,484,438 | 2.27% |
| | **TOTAL ** ** | **65,525,165** | **100.00%** |




* Others (Incl. Cyprus and Private Donors)




* Others (Incl. Cyprus, Finland, Luxembourg, Switzerland, UN Agency and Private Donors)

** Total Humanitarian Assistance calculated as follows - Contributions in direct response to the1995 Appeal plus additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal framework (i.e. IFRC, ICRC, NGOs, Bilateral, etc.)

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